

Belligerent neutrals

By D. W. Harkness

TIM PAT COOGAN:

The Irish A Personal View
232pp. Phaidon, £4.50.

PATRICK O'FARRELL:

England and Ireland since 1800
193pp. Oxford University Press, £3.

JOSEPH T. CARROLL:

Ireland in the War Years 1939-1945
190pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles, £4.50.

Tim Pat Coogan, editor of the *Irish Press*, whose *Ireland since the Rising* (1966) and *The IRA* (1970) established his reputation as a perceptive observer and fluent commentator, has now coolly appraised his island and its inhabitants as they stood (and it is one of the hazards of contemporary comment that nothing stands still for very long these days) in the latter part of 1974. *The Irish* both takes up the story of the post decade (Ireland since *Ireland since the Rising*, so to speak) and draws upon contacts made during the writing of the *IRA*. It is a personal account, certainly, but one from an insider, a well-placed, well-informed, shrewd and convivial journalist whose establishment position opens doors at the top and whose easy inaccessibility communicates at all levels of society. In places iconoclastic—particularly in relation to the pro-Vatican traditions of Irish Roman Catholicism—his book is always interesting and will surprise even those who think they know Ireland well. For those interested in the curious about this troubled country, it will reveal much. The author's preference for a united Ireland solution to the present difficulties in the North is unashamedly stated, so that no deception makes his sympathy with beleaguered Northern Catholics, a sympathy which can scarcely now extend to their IRA champions.

It is a pity that the weakest section, a brief, badly condensed, bitty, partial and not always relevant attempt at historical account, setting (what connection was there, I wonder, between the constitution of Canada and that of Northern Ireland?), begins the book. This style, the content, the analysis and descriptive talent quickly merge, however, as Mr. Coogan goes into his stride, treating in turn politics—the new "Shelbourneocracy" is well described—politics, sport, culture and the economy, women, sex, drink, marriage and education, with a long final chapter giving much inside information on the North.

Mr. Coogan's harshest words are reserved for those aspects of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland which have stunted the development of the people, by discouraging "individual thought" or personal truth other than that revealed by the bishops and priests of Ireland, as well as by withdrawing so many into celibate vocations (more often experienced by parents than the children required to fulfill them) both at home and to the foreign missions. He is gloomy about the place of drink in Irish society, sombre upon the state of Irish marriage, the summation of his attitude by quoting the title of a recent painting: "Woman and man masturbate" and indignantly against the lack of opportunities for women to contribute fully outside the domestic arena for battlefields, as he would rather describe it.

It is the Aran Islands which epitomize the beauty, the harshness, the savagery, the friendliness and the deception which make up Ireland; the new generation of exiles are represented by Dermot Ryan, Paddy Hughes and Tony O'Reilly—all well portrayed in a discussion of contemporary economic development, while the "fictive patriotism" of dollar-doubling Irish Americans is well described as stemming more from their 3,000-mile distance from Ireland than from any knowledge of, or real feeling for, the problem.

Mr. Coogan is concerned, as any

thinking Irishman must be, to find a solution for the Northern problem. His own visits have been frequent, and he describes at some length his attempts to generate dialogue between the hard men in both camps. He also evokes well the atmosphere of the working-class communities worst hit by the war: the disillusion, the frustration and the occasional euphoria that their situation induces. He is surely right to believe that in the 1960s these normally friendly, kindly people must not be left marching in fear and hate of each other purely because they worship in different churches. He is also right to assert that a combination of the present Irish Republic and the present Northern Ireland would be a state entirely different from these two entities, and he discusses some possible ways of achieving this end, disbanding such alternatives as repartition or Northern Ireland independence. What constitutional shape a United Ireland should take he leaves to a round-table discussion but every political grouping involved in the Northern dilemma.

It is difficult to believe that his diatribe has drawn nearer in the year since he put down his pen, but if it is ever to materialize then an understanding of the other side's righteous indignation will be an essential beginning, and to this Mr. Coogan's book does make a contribution. In a very different way so too does Patrick O'Farrell's follow-up to his *Ireland's English* (1971). Taking further some of the themes arising from the latter part of that book, Professor O'Farrell writes convincingly in England and Ireland since 1800 of the emotions, myths and the misunderstandings that are such "active forces within history and human affairs" and which are so opposite in this Ireland. His concern is with Anglo-Irish relations, but in the process of clarifying the causes of so much of the bad blood that has existed between the British and Irish peoples Professor O'Farrell also says a great deal that is relevant to the warring communities within Ulster.

The British and the Irish have never succeeded in communicating adequately. Far more than the British and the Americans they have been "divided by a common language", and it has been Ireland's inability to have been the smaller and weaker of the two peoples. Professor O'Farrell describes the received image each has had of the other and follows this with a less satisfactory chapter on the irrational and prejudiced attitudes, fears and instinctive hostilities obtaining between them. This is the weakest section with too much common question, and some slightly off-key observations (he is hardly fair to Smuts's contribution to 1921, for example; "Fritz" for "Frank" makes Franco sound unduly sinister; and Ireland did not so completely share as the extract from C. L. Mowat and his own comment (page 42) would imply).

The ensuing chapters, however, illustrate the main theme admirably. Having shown "how images, which produce misunderstanding, hostile emotions and mistakes, can be broken down, firstly by power of judgment, and then all areas of choice short of violence". Professor O'Farrell emphasizes, clearly, how Irish politics and the English political machinery have been decisions vitally important to Ireland, throughout the Union period, were dictated not by Irish needs but by English party political considerations; how economic understanding, institutions, and legislation, evolving in London to suit the free-trade requirements of industry in England, were applied by Westminster to Ireland, with disastrous consequences for Ireland.

The exacerbating impact of religious difference and prejudice is also well described, and finally, the present and widely perceived "factor of violence" is discussed: a violence used by Irish because nothing else was moved English politicians, and used by thence came politicians to justify their own coercive policies, to fuel



A first edition of *The Informer*, 1925, is among Irish items in Sotheby Parke Bernet's sale in New York on Wednesday, February 25.

their sense of injured innocence and above all to validate their right to continue to govern so unruly and immature a people. Professor O'Farrell concludes his timely structures upon the comfortable British view of Anglo-Irish relations by turning, like Mr. Coogan, to the Ulster problem. Having observed earlier that the actual six-county area conceded to the Northern Unionists in 1920 was dictated more by the need to conciliate the British Conservative Party than by any intrinsic justification, he shows how well violence has been seen to pay there since 1920, and like Mr. Coogan again, he seeks to identify and to remove the root causes of violence rather than to try to beat it to death. To do this along the lines suggested by one side, however, is to risk stirring up equal violence by the other, and Professor O'Farrell is realistic in recognizing the difficulties in reducing the level of violence sufficiently to permit "a relatively long term programme of changing those atti-

tudes and deep-seated productive of violent conflict". The lesson learnt by both sides is that violence, or the threat of it, brings results: it still represents, for both "the ill or nothing gamble", they have yet to learn how ends can be understood by the means used to obtain them. In Professor O'Farrell's view, the men of politics have failed, and as an Irish-Australian historian, he can feel free to bow out of this point. He has done his valuable duty exposing the problem; it is for others to solve it. Yet one aspect of his exposure merits criticism. Politics may have been "insufficiently" hitherto, but to claim that therefore no hope lies in politics is itself an insufficient comment. "Perhaps the multi-party system, committed to proceed to little action" in the past, but if we are now aware of the fact we can learn from it. We can learn from other societies in our global village, not only from their warnings. Structures have been created elsewhere to accommodate traditional

foes, and both Mr. Coogan and Professor O'Farrell could not but be aware of the efforts of Yugoslavia, to permit regional and pan-European community and, two basic surely, in any scheme for a united Ireland, the wider EEC framework.

Joseph T. Carroll stands these considerations, the events he describes in *The War Years 1939-1945* have their place in the Anglo-Irish and inter-Irish. Mr. Carroll specifically takes neutrality into and outside the war during the Second World War, which is the subject of Carroll's narrative, and his Irish-American role. This was "the Valera's final The divisive impact upon the one hand, passive and on the other, active, however, Mr. Carroll does not also demonstrate, with clay finches, that de Valera's little choice in the matter of Irish neutrality remained partitioned Irish premier did not wish to join the war, nor could it alone without worse revolt fanned by Snuts and his South Africa.

He had no inclination to the Axis powers, and even with success throughout the war, neutrality with "a legality" towards them was not benevolence. "The Allies: a preference for the number of his final, who joined the British further borne out by the degree of Anglo-Irish misgiving during these years, as by Mr. Carroll's researches. war activities. Pressure was on Dublin from time to time the loss, particularly by those who supplied food and horses within Churchill and his opposi-

On the political level it is a fascinating story, and it is a pity that the book is generally so much of the self-righteous induced by conservatism in closed society. Unfortunate attempt at economic and social reform of this kind, without an adequate understanding of the emergency, the assessment of the past, the cultural, financial, mental or demographic history remains a good one in this latter sense, incom-

W.I.R.

ARTHUR MARDER:

Operation Menace
289pp. Oxford University Press, £7.50.

Before commencing, it is necessary to recall the background of the Dakar expedition and the Dudley North affair. While the expedition was being planned, the Battle of Britain was being savagely waged. Invasion was expected any day and a crisis in the Middle East appeared imminent. It seems extraordinary that even Churchill's fertile brain could have had the time and energy to push the project on to a reluctant Chiefs of Staff committee.

Dakar was strategically important. To allow it to fall into German hands would have been disastrous to the flow of shipping round the Cape. In Allied hands, it would be an invaluable base. A too optimistic report in early July 1940 started the planning which was to continue without respite, but with many changes of concept, until the force sailed at the end of August. By mid-August, three commanders had been appointed who were good choices. What would be the role of the Force? They had only three small warships and a battalion of the Foreign Legion. The British could provide battalions of Royal Marines, well trained but inexperienced in boats. Physical intelligence proved poor and was over-optimistic as to the strength of the defences. Political intelligence was entirely faulty—and here de Gaulle must accept blame—and grossly overestimated the strength of the anti-Vichy feeling. Bad luck dogged the expedition throughout. Before arrival at Free-town, where final preparations were

The affair at Dakar

By Peter Gretton

to be made, the usual elements were diverted to try, unsuccessfully, to prevent the entry into Dakar of the reinforcements from Toulon. Churchill abandoned the operation because of the strengthening of the defences, but de Gaulle and the force commanders were determined and were allowed to proceed.

The operation itself is vividly depicted in Arthur Marder's *Operation Menace*, with many of the personal recollections which the author is so expert at retrieving. Everything went wrong on the first day. The crews of the aircraft which landed on the airfield were arrested. The officer who was sent in a motor-boat with letters from de Gaulle to the governor was sent packing. It was only too clear that opposition was strong and that the hoped-for peaceful entry was impossible. So the alternative plan of a bombardment of the forts and of the battleship Richelieu was adopted. Results, hampered by fog, were very disappointing and the cruiser Cumberland was hit and had to retire. Later in the day, an attempt to land a few French marines at Rufisque Bay in the south-east of Dakar failed despite weak opposition. The first day had been a complete failure. Encouraged by a signal from Churchill to stop at that point, the force commanders ordered an attack by aircraft from the Ark Royal soon after dawn and the ships resumed the bombardment, again in foggy weather. Nothing was achieved, and some damage was done to the shore defences. The Vichy air force intervened in strength, dropping fifty bombs, none of which hit de Gaulle, dignified as ever, was now ready to withdraw, but the force commanders, encouraged by over-optimistic reports by aircraft, determined to press on. On the third day, just as the bombardment was about to start, the battle-

ship *Resolution* was severely damaged by a submarine torpedo and had to retire; so at noon the operation was abandoned and the ships returned to Freetown. The British troops who had swarmed aboard their ships were furious at the inaction. The only encouraging event occurred soon after when, directly escorted by British ships, de Gaulle took his force to equatorial Africa and liberated the remaining colonies from their Vichy allegiance.

Professor Marder deals brilliantly with the repercussions of the affair and the lessons learnt. It is remarkable that relations between de Gaulle and the force commanders should have remained so good throughout the operation, and it is a tribute to Churchill that he did not make the commanders the scapegoat for the failure. Wishful thinking, not only political, but also on the old question of ships versus forts, had been the main reason for the disaster, and for this de Gaulle and Churchill should and did accept the responsibility.

When I learnt that Professor Marder was undertaking an examination of the Dudley North affair, my heart sank, for I feared that the members of the controversy might be fanned into flames. But I was wrong, and he has produced a most comprehensive account, not only of the events which led to North's supersession, but also of the frequent attempts made in Parliament and elsewhere to obtain an official inquiry into the subject. In my opinion, he has provided the full, correct, word and nothing else need be said or written. On the evenings of September 9 and 10,

North received signals from intelligence sources that a squadron of French ships was leaving Toulon for an unknown destination. Assuming, incorrectly as it turned out, as mistakes were made in Whitehall, that the signals would reach the relevant authorities at the Admiralty, he did nothing except to warn some destroyers to the eastwards to keep a look out. One of them shadowed the French force, but North ordered her to stop, and when the ships passed the Royal signalled to them "Boo Voyage". The lack of action quickly caused his supersession from his command, for the ships reached Dakar and were a major factor in stiffening the defences. North considered that he had been made the scapegoat for the Admiralty's mistakes, and wrote and later asked verbally for an inquiry.

The inquiry is fair to all concerned and gives the opinions of both sides with equal weight. In 1947, North met Churchill at a social gathering and as a result of the discussion, no mention is made of the affair in *The Finest Hour*. In 1948, a strong article charging vicarious responsibility appeared in the *National Review*. In 1949 and again in 1950, North wrote to the Admiralty asking for an inquiry. In 1952, five Admirals of the Fleet, significantly not including Lord Fraser of North Cape who had been Controller at the time of the incident, took up the case, but their pleas were rejected after the First Lord had consulted Lord Alexander (who had approved the original decision) and the Prime Minister, Churchill. But in 1954, a passage in the official history of the war at sea was

interpreted as clearing North's name and the matter flashed up again. There were several parliamentary debates, and *The Times* entered the lists in North's favour. Then the arrival of Mountbatten as First Lord and of Macmillan as Prime Minister finally decided the issue. After many hours of investigation and discussion, Macmillan made a statement in the House which cleared North of charges of neglect of duty but upheld the right of the Admiralty to relieve an officer in whom they had lost confidence. He refused an official inquiry.

Surely this is right. The facts are that North had written a most ill-judged letter to the Admiralty after the Oran tragedy, criticising the conduct of admiralty, and only Pound's intervention had saved him from instant dismissal. Another rather defeatist letter about the defences of Gibraltar against possible Spanish attack had further irritated the Admiralty. The truth is that the Admiralty had lost confidence in North long before the "Menace" operation, and it was his lack of initiative in bringing the ships in harbour to immediate readiness and then reporting the action which had come as the last straw, especially as he knew unofficially, of the Dakar operation.

The mistake was made in spelling out the grounds of the dismissal instead of just saying "lack of confidence". There were several military examples of high-ranking officers being relieved of their command by Churchill during the Second World War. No one complained and there was no question of inquiry. Finally, Professor Marder hints, and indeed gives evidence, that there was more enthusiasm for the cause in the very high ranks of the navy than in the middle and lower ranks. I believe him to be correct. It was a case of the admirals fighting for what they believed to be their rights.

Veld campaigns

By Edgar O'Ballance

EVERSLEY BELFIELD:

The Boer War
181pp. Leo Cooper, £4.75.

The Boer War, the last of Britain's imperial wars, began in 1899, when the might of the British Empire was brought to bear against the farmers of the independent South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State. It was a case of "rusty and antiquated" senior officers leading an "outdated and ineffective machine", and blunders were made on a grand scale. It was a year before the two Boer capitals were entered, even though British sent nearly half a million soldiers to fight the 87,000 Boers, of whom only a proportion were in the field at any one time.

In November 1900 the Boers began guerrilla tactics, but unlike the Vietcong, they did not have any powerful or helpful allies, and the British retaliated by burning farms and crops, and driving off live-stock. Sometimes called the last of

the "gentlemen's wars", casualties were certainly low, and there was almost, but not quite, an absence of atrocities, nowadays. Inevitably associated with guerrilla warfare, it did create notorious concentration camps, into which some 95,000 women and children were herded, and of whom about 20,000 had died by May 1902, when the war ended.

Eversley Belfield's *The Boer War* is a clear and concise manner, concentrating upon the military aspects, rather than the political and moral, and his researches have produced some valuable appendices, which tabulate dates, events, composition of military formations, weapons used, strengths and casualties of the opposing sides—all good war-gaming material.

Fortunately some good came from this war—which the Boers lost though they won the peace, being granted independence in 1910. On the British side it engendered public interest in army conditions, resulting in reforms, without which Britain might not have had the capability to intervene in land warfare in Europe in the First World War.

Going west, lad

By Bryan Ranft

NEVILLE WILLIAMS:

The Sea Dogs
278pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £5.50.

Neville Williams's aim, of providing for the general reader an account of the adventures of Elizabethan seamen based on the amount of scholarly work done since Fraunce attempted a similar task in 1895, has been largely achieved. The Sea Dogs is not work of deep analysis, even less of a prescriptive reflection, it is a best tribute we can pay to a brave and intrepid seaman. Finally, let us offer a word to the publishers for a fine series, and a fine price.

great seamen who practised the nature of a plan, exploration and conquest, and which characterized England's first age of expansion. This is not to suggest that the treatment is predominantly superficial. The ten seamen, chosen for the City of London is well brought out, as is the success of Spain's improved security measure after the shock of the early 16th-century triumphs. But the heroic approach predominates.

The many illustrations are the book's outstanding feature. With the exception of two essential modern sketch-maps they are all contemporary to the subject-matter and have been chosen with rare scholarly discrimination. A selective guide to further reading completes a book whose intrinsic merit, quality of production and very reasonable price, reflect most credit on Mr. Williams and his publishers.

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The barbarians within the gates

By G. E. Wheeler

MORRIS ROSSABI:
China and Inner Asia
From 1368 to the Present Day
320pp. Thomas and Hudson. £6.50.

The subject of China and Inner Asia is China's relations with her borderland territories—now popularly described as Outer and Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Manchuria—during the Ming and Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasties and the present Communist regime. Morris Rossabi admits that the term Inner Asia is unsatisfactory and explains that he uses it in part of something more explicit; but the description of Inner Asia contained in his preface is calculated to mislead the general reader for whom the book is intended. Inner Asia is specifically defined as "the areas lying between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union" and later as "including parts of Soviet Central Asia". This seems to ignore, or at any rate to obscure, the fact that the only area lying between the Soviet Union and China is the Mongolian People's Republic, and that elsewhere the two powers are contiguous, being separated only by a well-defined frontier, parts of which, however, are disputed by the Chinese and Central Asian States from unequal treaties concluded in the past. This situation may be deducible from the text of the book; but not being made clear at the beginning, the uninitiated reader is in some danger of failing to appreciate the complete political, military and economic control now exercised by the Soviet and Chinese governments over the whole of their respective dominions.

The book is arranged in four parts: "Ming China and Inner Asia"; "The Russian Advance and the Decline of Inner Asia"; "Inner Asia and the Fall of the Ch'ing"; and "China and Inner Asia in the Twentieth Century". In the first and longest part the author describes in a very interesting manner China's methods of conducting relations with what she thought of as "outer regions peopled by barbarians". These methods were very different from those of other states for one reason or another on establishing their influence in regions bordering on their heartlands. Chinese policy did not, for example, at first involve the idea of conquest or, until the eighteenth century, of annexation and colonial administration. Although the Chinese considered themselves just as superior to their "barbarian" neighbours as did the Russians, they made a much closer study of their territories, customs and cultures.

The remainder of the book consists of a condensed history of China's relations with her outer regions from the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty in the middle of the seventeenth century, and later with Russia both before and after the

Russian Revolution of 1917. This history throws no new light on what is admittedly an obscure subject, being almost exclusively based on already published Western source-material, references to which are meticulously acknowledged. The omission of any reference to Soviet sources and of all but perfunctory mention of Soviet material could perhaps be defended on the ground that the general reader would not be interested in this, but for students it is a serious lacuna. More difficult to explain is the absence of any mention of the analysis of Soviet contemporary writing on Sinkiang included in *Central Asian Review* between 1956 and 1968 and later in *Mizan*, both published by the Central Asian Research Centre of London.

It is in the second half of the work that the inappropriateness of the term "Inner Asia" becomes most apparent. During the Ming dynasty China had a more or less consistent attitude towards the "outer regions". The Ch'ing may, as Professor Rossabi explains, have tried to continue this attitude, particularly as regards the restriction of Chinese migration into Manchuria. But they were unable to do so, and by the end of the dynasty in 1911, Manchuria had become a truly Chinese territory and was no longer thought of as an "outer region".

The sinicization of Manchuria has resulted in a very marked difference between the situation on the Far Eastern and Central Asian Soviet frontiers. The former runs between more or less solidly Chinese and Russian populations. In Central Asia, on the other hand, the Sino-Soviet frontier is straddled by a homogeneous Muslim population, while the Sino-Mongolian frontier is similarly straddled by a Mongolian population. This important circumstance, only obliquely referred to by Professor Rossabi, emphasizes the inconvenience of including Manchuria in a geographical description of the region, the essence is the presence of a significant minority population.

Professor Rossabi's description of the minorities under Chinese Communist rule is brief but clear and objective. Since, as he rightly points out, information is exceedingly difficult to come by, he refrains from expressing any precise opinion on reports that China aims at the complete sinicization and colonialization of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, and he ignores the sharply contrasting assessments of conditions in these areas made by the Soviet Union and by other Western specialists. These, however, are of considerable interest.

During the honeymoon period of Sino-Soviet relations which came to an end in 1960, Soviet official journals repeatedly declared that China had "solved the nationalities problem on the basis of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist principles". An article in *Sovetskoye Vostokovoe Voennoye Slovo* (Soviet Eastern Military Word) of May 1955 even contained a highly favourable account of the Sino-Soviet agrarian reforms of 1952-1953, con-

trasting them with similar reforms in Soviet Central Asia during the Stalinist period, much to the latter's disadvantage. After the rift in Sino-Soviet relations this appreciative assessment was replaced by outright Soviet condemnation of everything done by China in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia since 1949. During the Cultural Revolution of 1966, the West joined in this condemnation, publishing lurid accounts of Chinese repression of the minorities. Shortly after, however, in May 1967, a BBC broadcast discussion by Owen Lattimore, Brian Hook and Stewart Calder came out in unqualified praise of the Chinese treatment of minorities in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet. "There is absolute equality between the various nationalities in China" and "both economically and culturally the minorities are much better off than they've been for many hundred years" were some of the statements made. In absolute contrast to this was an article in *Ruska* Soviet journal *Kommunist* of July in the same year. This described the Chinese treatment of minorities as a calculated campaign of repression, asserting among other things that there was no radical difference between Mao's nationalities policy and that of the Chinese emperors.

How to arrive at a reasonable appreciation of conditions in areas not open to impartial investigation and which are the subject of contrasting types of wishful thinking is a problem whose difficulty varies according to circumstances. The present position with regard to reliable information about the non-Chinese minorities of China is much the

same as it was about the Asian minorities of the Soviet Union thirty years ago. At that time the West derived its information from two main sources—refugees and Soviet propaganda designed for foreign consumption, the one wholly derogatory, the other wholly eulogistic. It was not until the middle 1950s that a tertium quid began to appear in the shape of a large quantity of descriptive and discursive writing intended for home consumption, from which it was possible for the discriminating student to construct a reasonably accurate picture of actual conditions among the Soviet Asian minorities. No such writing apparently yet exists in China, or if it does, it is not available to the West. Meanwhile, all that can be said is that the truth probably lies somewhere between the two assessments described above.

Professor Rossabi contends that "the governments of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties and the present Communist Chinese leaders, have all pursued, in general, the same objectives in Inner Asia", these objectives being: defence against incursions either from the indigenous peoples or from Russia, control of the region's economic resources and, broadly speaking, sinicization. In a general sense this is certainly true, but it is only the present regime which has pursued these aims with consistent vigour and, as far as can be seen, a large measure of success. If, as Professor Rossabi believes, there was once a possibility of the north-western "outer" regions constituting a real threat to the Chinese heartland, this possibility is now so remote as to be barely conceivable.

Japan Incorporated

By R. P. Dove

JOHANNES HIRSCHMEIER and TSUNAHIKO YUI:
The Development of Japanese Business 1600-1973
340pp. Allen and Unwin. £6.95.

Neither "Club of Rome" nor "oil crisis" appear in the index of this book, completed, apparently, in 1973, the last of the years of cloudless confidence. It is, consequently, a cautious story, with only one or two question marks left hanging over the future. Are the younger generations of bureaucrats and managers growing more individualistic to carry out intact the patterns of group loyalty and beehive integration which have provided such a powerful basis for economic growth? Or will disillusion with GNP growth rates as the measure of individual purpose and consequent talk of a need to "rediscover" the Japanese of Japan lead to a reaffirmation of traditional values?

These traditional values and the way in which they have animated the business elite are the chief themes of this book. It has become conventional for those who tell us what makes the Japanese business system tick to invent some new and catching concepts. Johannes Hirschmeier and Tsunahiko Yui offer "vertical order", "horizontal web" and "functional role expectations" (i.e. conformity). The contemporary merchants of the 1600s and the modern Mitsubishi manager may differ widely in their degree of sophistication, and it makes a difference whether it is "the family" or some great enterprise or "Japan Incorporated" to whom they dedicate their loyalty, but, say Johannes Hirschmeier and Tsunahiko Yui, the basic pattern of motivation has not so very much changed.

That Japanese businessmen have not been typical exponents of the Weberian "spirit of capitalism" or even Schumpeterian individualism is a point which most would concede. But how much their actions were affected by a self-imposed moralism is a matter of much debate. (Was the mood of the late 1920s and early 1930s anti-business, for instance, because the patriotism of the

Inner Asia, if there ever was a geographical or political entity, is now a thing of the past.

This book contains much interesting and clearly presented material about the period when the term Inner Asia had some advance, that is, from the beginning of the Ming dynasty to the second half of the nineteenth century. During this period all the major developments in the history of the non-Chinese population had had a military and economic significance. But with its sinicization, Manchuria, while remaining of great and increasing strategic and economic importance, ceased to be an "Outer Region" in the old sense. A separatist tendencies which had played in the 1930s under Japanese influence and later in the 1950s had nothing to do with minor nationalisms.

What Professor Rossabi calls "the decline of Inner Asia" was the disappearance of Inner Asia as a strategic, economic or any other sort of entity. By continuing the concept of Inner Asia into the times of the Chinese Revolution, it is a matter of outstanding importance today, the confrontation of Russia and China in an area which can most intelligibly be called Inner Asia, *Tsentral'naya Azia* (Middle Asia), which consists of the Soviet Central Asia. The frontier dividing the two powers is not a straight line, but a complex one, the four million or so Turkic-Uyghur of Sinkiang and very much larger Turkic-Tajik population of the Soviet Central Asia. When dealing with the communist period Rossabi might have done better to confine himself to this area.

ineteenth-century pioneers given way to a more selfish pursuit of profits by their "colleagues and successors" as the authors assert, or was it just because he was a more articulate and public figure? If the authors had not more about the incomes of businessmen heroes and less of their sentiments they might have been more convincing.

Motivations apart, the book is a useful summary, based on a range of secondary sources, of the development of business and industry in Japan. It is a pity that the authors have not more about the incomes of businessmen heroes and less of their sentiments they might have been more convincing. Their explanations of how things are sometimes a bit facile and sometimes a bit too much. That is largely the result of an attempt to cover such a wide range of material in a book of this size. It is a pity that the authors have not more about the incomes of businessmen heroes and less of their sentiments they might have been more convincing. Their explanations of how things are sometimes a bit facile and sometimes a bit too much. That is largely the result of an attempt to cover such a wide range of material in a book of this size.

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Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of **BRANCH LIBRARIAN** (£3,086 to £3,366 plus shift allowance). The appointment will initially be made to Calderwood Library. Applications stating age, experience, present salary and qualifications, together with the name of a person (preferably the present employer) to whom reference may be made, should be submitted to the Chief Librarian, Civic Centre, East Kilbride, G74 1AB, within ten days of this advertisement.

East Kilbride
district council

W. GORDON McNAY,
Chief Executive.

leal
INNER LONDON
EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Librarian Posts

Librarian III Upper

BEAUFOY SCHOOL, Lifford Street, SE11 8PY

Salary scale: £3,326 to £4,985, inclusive of £416 London Weighting Allowance

A full-time Librarian is required for this school with a developing library resources centre. The person appointed will be a member of the school library committee. Applicants are welcome to visit the school.

Librarian III

Salary scale: £3,326 to £4,169, inclusive of London Weighting

Library, County Hall, SE1 7PB

ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Lee Terrace, Blackheath SE3 8TY

Application forms and further details from *EO/Estab* 2A/1, Room A45, Addington Street Annex, County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. (01-633-5772). Completed application forms to be returned not later than Friday, March 5, 1976.

Going on holiday?

To ensure that you continue to receive your TLS while on holiday, please inform The Circulation Manager
P.O. Box No. 7
New Printing House Square
Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Tel: 01-637 1234
who will be pleased to tell you where you may obtain copies.

Assistant Archivist

Applications are invited from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

Closing date for application, March 5, 1976. For further details and application form write to County Archivist, County Record Office, Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 2TG.

Gloucestershire County Council

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

City Libraries

LIBRARIAN

Central Children's Library

£3,366-£3,702

Should be a Chartered Librarian and will be responsible for organising and developing a comprehensive range of services for children within the Central Library, and will be an important member of the team providing, under the Youth Services Librarian, a range of services throughout the City.

Must be able to show a thorough knowledge of children's literature and a real enthusiasm for work with children.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Central Library, Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 1XZ. Completed forms should be returned to the Chief Personnel Officer, 2/4 Melville Street, Sheffield S1 4DD, by 2nd March.

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

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Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

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BOISE COUNTY COUNCIL

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

SCOTLAND LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

COURSES

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

PERSONAL

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

REGIONAL TRUST LTD

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

SHOP TO BE LET

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

PUBLISHING COMPANY

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

LIBRARIAN

Invites applications from graduates with a Diploma in archival administration or historical research experience for a post in Gloucestershire Record Office.
Salary AP3/4 (£2,922 to £3,702). Local Government N.J.C. conditions of Service.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CORNWALL

County Library Service

TEAM LIBRARIAN

£2,127-£3,282 p.a.

This post, based at Falmouth Library and covering the Central Area of the County Library Service, carries responsibility under our professional services team structure headed by a senior management team. The person appointed to the position will have the qualifications, will have the motivation and ability to develop services within their area and also, as a subject specialist, on a county-wide basis. An ability to drive is essential and a casual car user allowance is payable.

Please send stamped addressed envelope for an application form and job description to the County Librarian, Old County Hall, Falmouth, Cornwall or for further details telephone John Farmer, Deputy County Librarian, on Falmouth 4282, extension 278. Closing date for applications, 31st March, 1976.

HARROW LIBRARIES

Music and Gramophone Librarian

£3,027-£3,983

The Music Librarian is based at the Central-Landing Library in Gayton Road. Applicants must be chartered librarians and have passed the appropriate paper in music librarianship.

Housebound Readers' Librarian

£3,183-£3,543

Chartered librarians to take charge of the section. Applicants must have their own car, an allowance is payable. Rel: 27.12

Inter-Loans Librarian

£3,183-£3,543

Based at the new Civic Centre Library in the Bibliographical Services Department. Applicants must be chartered librarians. Rel: 27.08

Application form and further details available from Personnel Manager, London Borough of Harrow, P.O. Box 67, Civic Centre, Harrow, Middx. HA1 2XF, returnable within 14 days. Please quote Rel. number.

24 hour Answerphone Service 01-853 6270.

Librarian and

A leading firm of City Solicitors with a number of overseas offices seeks a Librarian and Information Officer. Applicants may, but need not necessarily, be qualified librarians, but some experience in this field, preferably with legal involvement, would be helpful. Apart from the running of our library in London, the job involves liaison with librarians in overseas offices in the maintenance of their libraries, and also responsibility for the collection and distribution of a wide field of general information between various offices and departments of the firm. Applications should be addressed to Miss E. G. Ross, Personnel Officer, Clifford-Turner, 11 Gifford Jewry, London, EC2R 8DS.

